

GLOSSARY

ACCELERATED EROSION: Erosion much more rapid than normal, natural or geologic erosion, resulting from the destruction of vegetation cover, other human activities and sometimes natural catastrophes such as fire.

ACRE-FOOT: The volume of material or water that will cover an area of one acre to a depth of one foot (43,560 cubic feet or 325,851 gallons).

ACTIVITY PLAN: A detailed, specific plan for management of a single resource program or plan element undertaken as necessary to implement the more general resource management plan decisions.

ADVERSE EFFECT (Cultural Resources): Alteration of the characteristics which contribute to the use(s) determined appropriate for a cultural resource or which qualify a cultural property for the National Register to such a degree that the appropriate use(s) are diminished or precluded or the cultural property is disqualified from National Register eligibility. Criteria in the regulations of the Advisory Council (36 CFR Part 800) guide the determination of adverse effects.

AIR POLLUTION: Accumulation of aerial wastes beyond the concentrations that the atmosphere can absorb and which may, in turn, damage the environment.

AIR QUALITY CLASSES: Classes established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that define the amount of air pollution considered significant within an area.

- I. Almost any change in air quality would be considered significant.
- II. Deterioration normally accompanying moderate, well-controlled growth would be considered insignificant.
- III. Deterioration up to the national standards would be considered insignificant.

AIRSHED: A region within which air movement tends to be confined by topographic barriers, meteorology and local circulations.

ALKALI SOIL: Soil having so high a degree of alkalinity (pH 8.5 or higher) or so high a percentage of exchangeable sodium (15 percent or more of the total exchangeable bases), or both, that plant growth is restricted.

ALLOTMENT: An area of land assigned to one or more livestock operators for grazing livestock. Allotments generally consist of public lands but may also include state-owned and private lands. An allotment may include one or more separate pastures. Livestock numbers and seasons of use are specified for each allotment.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP): A livestock grazing management plan for a specific allotment based on multiple-use resource management objectives. The AMP considers livestock grazing in relation to other uses of the range and in relation to renewable resources -- watershed, vegetation and wildlife. An AMP establishes the seasons-of-use, the number of

livestock to be permitted on the range and the rangeland developments needed.

ALLUVIAL: Relating to or formed by water carrying and depositing rocks, soil and other materials.

ALTERNATIVES: Different ways of addressing the planning issues and management activities considered in the planning process. These serve to provide the decision maker and the public a clear basis for choices among options.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY: Prevailing condition of the atmosphere at a given time; the outside air. Concentration levels in the outside air for a specified pollutant and a specified averaging time period within a given area.

ANIMAL UNIT (AU): One mature (1,000-pound) cow or its equivalent based on an average daily forage consumption of 26 pounds of dry matter.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM): The amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow or five sheep for one month.

APPARENT TREND: Immediate or short-term tendency, used mainly to record vegetative response to management actions.

AQUATIC HABITAT: Habitat that is inundated by water with a frequency sufficient to support a prevalent form of aquatic life.

AQUIFER: An underground body of rock or similar material capable of storing water and transmitting it to wells or springs.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT: An area that provides a concentration of cultural properties in a discrete, definable location.

ARCHAIC: Archaeological period of about 8,000 to 300 B.C.

AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC): An area of public lands where special management attention is required to protect important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife or natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

ARIZONA SITE STEWARD PROGRAM: A volunteer program administered through the Arizona Archaeology Advisory Commission and the State Historic Preservation Officer to safeguard and monitor the condition of selected archaeological sites and areas in Arizona in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

AVAILABLE FORAGE: The portion of the forage production that is accessible for use by a specified kind or class of grazing animal.

AVERAGE LICENSED USE: The average number of animal unit months authorized during the past five years. This figure depends on forage production and economics in any one year.

BACK COUNTRY BYWAYS: Back country roads and vehicle trails that the BLM has designated and promotes for their high scenic and public interest values. As part of the National Scenic

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- Byway System, back country byways vary from single-track bike trails to narrow, low-speed, paved roads.
- BAJADA:** A broad, gently inclined slope or outwash plain at the foot of a mountain, formed by the coalescing of alluvial fans.
- BASE FLOW:** The amount of streamflow that is maintained by groundwater inflow to the stream and is therefore relatively constant, even during dry periods.
- BASELINE:** Conditions, including trends, existing in the human environment before a proposed action is begun; a benchmark state from which all environmental consequences are forecast and all changes expected to occur under existing management is the no-action alternative.
- BASE METAL:** Any of the more common and chemically active metals, such as copper and lead.
- BASE PROPERTY:** Lands in a ranching enterprise that are owned or under long-term control of the operator.
- BENTONITE:** A clay formed by the decomposition of volcanic ash, having the ability to absorb large amounts of water and to expand to several times its normal volume; used in adhesives, cements and ceramic fillers.
- BLOCK (verb)/BLOCKED-UP (adjective):** v. To consolidate like things, such as ownership of land, e.g., the BLM acquires privately owned acreage in the middle of a large area of public land.
- BROWSE:** As a verb, to consume or feed on (a plant); as a noun, the tender shoots, twigs and leaves of trees and shrubs often used as food by cattle, deer, elk and other animals.
- BRUSH:** Vegetation consisting primarily of bushes and shrubs, usually undesirable for livestock or timber management. It may sometimes be of value for browse or for watershed protection.
- BUTTE:** An isolated hill with steep sides and a flat top.
- CARRYING CAPACITY (RECREATION):** The maximum number of people at one time that an area or facility can accommodate without impairing the natural, cultural or developed resource.
- CHAINING:** A method of vegetation treatment in which large, woody species such as pinyon and juniper are removed with a heavy chain dragged between two bulldozers.
- CHANGE AGENT:** The apparent cause of an environmental consequence, an antecedent related empirically to an environmental consequence.
- CLASSIFICATION:** The process of determining whether public lands are more valuable or suitable for transfer or use under particular or various public land laws than for retention in federal ownership for management purposes.
- CLIMAX VEGETATION:** The final vegetation community that emerges after a series of successive vegetational stages. The climax community perpetuates itself indefinitely unless disturbed by outside forces. This differs from the potential natural community (PNC) in that it does not include naturalized non-native species.
- COAL SLURRY:** A mixture of water and powdered coal in roughly equal proportions by weight.
- COMMON VARIETY:** Mineral deposits which do not possess a distinct special economic value over and above the normal use of the general run of such deposits.
- COMMUNITY:** A group of plants and animals living together in a common area and having close interactions.
- CONTRAST (VISUAL):** The effect of a striking difference in the form, line, color or texture of an area being viewed.
- CONTRAST RATING:** A method of determining the extent of visual impact of an existing or proposed activity that will modify any landscape feature.
- CONVEYANCE:** The transfer of real property from one owner to another by means of a formal document and other formalities.
- COORDINATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CRMP):** A plan for management of one or more allotments that involves all the affected resources, e.g., range, wildlife and watershed.
- CRITICAL SOILS:** Soils that contain very highly saline soils and /or are very highly susceptible to water erosion.
- CRITICAL WATERSHED:** An area of soils that (1) have a high potential for salt yield, (2) are subject to severe water and wind erosion when disturbed, (3) have high runoff potential during storm events, (4) are subject to frequent flooding or (5) have a potential for loss of vegetation productivity under high rates of wind or water erosion.
- CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT:** The area of land, water and airspace required for the normal needs and survival of a species.
- CRUCIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT:** Sensitive use areas that are necessary to the existence, perpetuation or introduction of one or more species during critical periods of their life cycles.
- CULTURAL CLEARANCE:** A statement, based upon an inventory, that a given tract of land contains no cultural resource values or that, if cultural resources are present, compliance actions will be undertaken and other adverse impacts on them sufficiently mitigated.
- CULTURAL PROPERTY:** Any definite location of past human activity, habitation or use identified through a field inventory (see below), historical documentation or oral evidence. This term may include archaeological or historic sites, structures and places and sites or places of traditional cultural or religious importance to a specific group, whether or not represented by physical remains. Cultural properties are managed by the system of inventory evaluation and protection and use.
- CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY:** A descriptive listing and documentation of cultural resources, including photographs and maps; included are the processes of locating, identifying, and recording sites, structures, buildings, objects and districts

through library and archival research, information from persons knowledgeable about cultural resources and varying levels of intensity of on-the-ground field surveys. There are three classes of cultural resource inventories:

I (Existing data inventory): An inventory study that includes a compilation and analysis of all available cultural resource data and an interpretive, narrative overview and synthesis of the data.

II (Sampling field inventory): A sample-oriented field inventory designed to locate and record, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a portion of a defined area in a manner that will allow an objective estimate of the nature and distribution of cultural resources in the entire defined area.

III (Intensive field inventory): An intensive field inventory designed to locate and record, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a specified area.

CULTURAL RESOURCES: Those fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activities, occupations and endeavors as reflected in sites, buildings, structures or objects, including works of art, architecture and engineering. Cultural resources are commonly discussed as prehistoric and historic values, but each period represents a part of the full continuum of cultural values from the earliest to the most recent.

CULTURAL SITE: A physical location of past human activities or events. Cultural resource sites are extremely variable in size and range from the location of a single cultural resource object to a cluster of cultural resource structures having sociocultural or scientific values and meeting criterion of being more than 50 years old.

CUSTODIAL MANAGEMENT: A limited form of resource management employed on lands with low resource production potential that are producing near potential and where opportunities for positive economic return on public investment do not exist.

DESIGNATED RIGHT-OF-WAY CORRIDOR: A parcel of land, either linear or areal, that has been identified by law, by Secretarial Order, through the land use planning process or by other management decision as a preferred location for existing and future right-of-way grants and suitable to accommodate more than one type of right-of-way or one or more rights-of-way which are similar, identical or compatible.

DESIRED PLANT COMMUNITY (DPC): A plant community that produces the kind, amount and proportions of vegetation needed to meet or exceed the resource management plan/activity plan objective established for the site. The DPC must be within the site's capability to produce the desired vegetation through natural succession, management intervention or both.

DIRECTIONAL DRILLING: Drilling at an angle from the vertical to reach subsurface areas not directly under the wellbore. Such drilling is used to reach a subsurface area beneath a non-surface occupancy lease.

DRAINAGE BASIN: An area bounded by a water parting and drained by a particular river and its tributaries (watershed).

DRILLING FLUID (Mud): A mixture of liquids and solids circulated through the wellbore of oil and gas wells during rotary drilling to force cuttings out of the wellbore to the surface, to cool and lubricate the bit and drill stem, to protect against blowouts by holding back subsurface pressures and to deposit a mud cake on the wall of the borehole to prevent the loss of fluids to the formation.

EASEMENT: An interest in land owned by another that entitles the holder of the easement to a specific limited use of that land.

ECOLOGICAL SITE: A distinctive kind of land that differs from other kinds of lands in its ability to produce a characteristic natural plant community. An ecological site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It is capable of supporting a native plant community typified by an association of species that differs from that of other ecological sites in the kind or proportion of species or in total production. Ecological site is synonymous with range site.

ECOLOGICAL STATUS: The present state of vegetation of an ecological site in relation to the natural potential plant community for that site. It is an expression of the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions and amounts of plants in a plant community resemble that of the potential natural community. Ecological status was formerly known as range condition.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The change, positive or negative, in economic conditions (including distribution and stability of employment and income in affected local and regional economies) that directly or indirectly result from an activity, project or program.

ECOSYSTEM: A complex self-sustaining natural system which includes living and nonliving components of the environment and the circulation of matter and energy between organisms and their environment.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973 (as amended): Federal law to ensure that no federal action will jeopardize federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species of plants or animals.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: The procedure for analyzing the impacts of some proposed action on a given environment and the documentation of the analysis. An environmental assessment is similar to an environmental impact statement but is generally smaller in scope. An environmental assessment may be preliminary to an environmental impact statement.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCE: A temporal or spatial change in the human environment caused by an act of man. The change should be perceptible, measurable and relatable through a change agent to a proposed action or alternative. A consequence is something that follows an antecedent (as a cause or agent). Consequences are synonymous with impacts and effects. In the Council on Environmental Quality regulations, consequences are caused by a proposed action (40 CFR 1508.7; 1508.14).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS): An analytical document prepared for use by decision-makers to weigh the environmental consequences of a potential decision. An EIS

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should accurately portray potential impacts to the environment of a particular course of action and its possible alternatives.

EPHEMERAL STREAM: A stream that flows only briefly after a storm or during snowmelt.

EQUID: A member of the horse family, i.e., a burro.

EROSION: The wearing away of the soil and surface by running water, wind, ice or other geological agents.

EVALUATION (Cultural Resources): The analysis of cultural resource inventory records, the application of professional judgment to identify characteristics that contribute to possible uses for recorded cultural resources and the recommendation of appropriate uses(s) for each resource or group of resources. National Register eligibility criteria, 36 CFR Part 60, are interpreted through or with reference to Bureau evaluation criteria.

EXCAVATION (ARCHAEOLOGICAL): The scientifically controlled recovery of subsurface materials and information from a cultural site. Recovery techniques are relevant to research problems and are designed to produce maximum knowledge about the site's use, its relation to other sites and the natural environment, and its significance in the maintenance of the cultural system.

EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY CORRIDOR: A parcel of land, with fixed limits or boundaries, that is being used as the location for one or more rights-of-way.

EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS (ERMAs): Areas where recreation is unstructured and dispersed and where minimal recreation-related investments are required. ERMAs, which constitute the majority of the Arizona Strip public land, provide recreation visitors the freedom of choice with minimal regulatory constraint.

FAIR MARKET VALUE: The amount in cash, or in terms reasonably equivalent to cash, for which in all probability a leasable mineral deposit would be sold or leased by a knowledgeable owner willing but not obligated to sell or lease to a knowledgeable purchaser who desires but is not obligated to buy or lease.

FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (FLPMA): Public Law 94-579, which gives the BLM legal authority to establish public land policy, to establish guidelines for administering such policy and to provide for the management, protection, development and enhancement of the public lands.

FEDERAL LANDS: Those lands owned by the United States, without reference to how the land was acquired or which federal agency administers the lands, including mineral or coal estates underlying private surface.

FIRE MANAGEMENT: The integration of fire protection, prescribed burning and fire ecology knowledge into multiple use planning, decision-making and land management activities. Fire management is a program, not of letting fires burn, but rather of placing fire in perspective with overall land management objectives to fulfill the needs of society.

FLOOD PEAK: The highest value of the stage or discharge attained by a flood; thus, peak stage or peak discharge.

FLOODPLAIN: The nearly level alluvial plain that borders a stream or river and is subject to inundation during high water periods; the relatively flat area or lowland adjoining a body of standing or flowing water which has been or might be covered by floodwaters.

FORAGE: Vegetation of all forms available for animal consumption.

FORB: a herbaceous (nonwoody) plant that is not a grass, sedge or rush.

FREE USE PERMIT: A permit that allows the removal of timber and other resources from the public lands free of charge.

FREQUENCY: A quantitative expression of the presence or absence of individuals of a species in a population. It is defined as the percentage of occurrence of a species in a series of samples of uniform size.

GOAL: The desired state or condition that a resource management policy or program is designed to achieve. A goal is usually not quantifiable and may not have a specific date by which it is to be completed. Goals are the bases from which objectives are developed.

GRAZING PREFERENCE: The total number of animal unit months of livestock grazing on public lands apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee. Active preference and suspended preference combined make up total grazing preference.

GRAZING PRIVILEGES: Permission to graze livestock on the public lands granted by the BLM to permittees and lessees as a privilege. Grazing privileges are attached to base property.

GRAZING SYSTEM: Sequence of livestock grazing, by area, designed to accomplish management objectives.

GROUNDWATER: Water filling the unblocked pores of underlying material below the water table.

HABITAT: A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover and living space.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN: A written and officially approved plan for a specific geographic area which identifies wildlife habitat and related objectives, establishes the sequence of actions for achieving objectives and outlines procedures for evaluating accomplishments.

HAZARDOUS WASTE OR MATERIAL (HAZMAT): Any substance that poses a threat to the health or safety of persons or the environment. These include any material that is toxic, ignitable, corrosive or radioactive.

HEAVY MINERALS: Metals having a specific gravity (weight in comparison to the weight of an equal volume of water) of 5.0

or more and generally toxic in relatively low concentrations to plant and animal life. Including lead, mercury, cadmium and arsenic, such metals can persist in animal tissue and increase in concentrations as they pass up the food chain.

HERBACEOUS: Pertaining to plants having little or no woody tissue.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA PLAN (HMAP): A plan for the management of a geographic area used by wild horses or burros. A HMAP outlines details of a burro or horse capture plan, adoption program and long-term management of populations.

HOLISTIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: An approach to resource management that recognizes the need to consider the entire ecosystem as well as human, biological and financial resources.

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT: The natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment (see complete definition in the Council on Environmental Quality regulations, 40 CFR 1508.15).

INDICATOR: An element of the human environment affected, or potentially affected, by a change agent. An indicator can be a structural component, a functional process or an index. A key indicator integrates several system elements in such a way as to indicate the general health of that system.

INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH: Cooperative, interactive consultation and analysis among individuals representing two or more disciplines. Such an approach should ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decision-making, which may have an impact on man's environment [National Environmental Policy Act 102(2)(A)].

INTRUSION (VISUAL): A land, vegetation or structural feature that is generally considered out of context with the characteristic landscape.

ISOLATED TRACT: A parcel of public lands surrounded by non-federal lands.

ISSUE: See planning issue.

KEY AREA: A relatively small portion of a rangeland selected because of its location, use or grazing value as an area on which to monitor the effects of grazing use. It is assumed that key areas, if properly selected, will reflect the effects of current grazing management over all or part of a pasture, allotment or other grazing unit.

KEY SPECIES: A plant that is relatively or potentially abundant, can endure moderately close grazing and serves as an indicator of changes in a vegetational complex. The key species is an important vegetation component, which, if overused, will significantly harm watershed conditions, grazing capacity or other resources. More than one key species may be selected on an allotment. One species may be important for watershed protection and a different species may be important for livestock or wildlife forage or other values.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND: A federally maintained fund used for acquiring and developing federal outdoor recreation resources and for assisting states in planning, acquiring and developing land and water areas and facilities for outdoor recreation.

LAND DISPOSAL: A transaction that leads to the transfer of title of public lands from the federal government.

LAND TREATMENT: Alteration of vegetation of an area by mechanical, biological or chemical means or by burning. Land treatments are implemented to reduce erosion or improve vegetation for livestock or wildlife.

LEACH MINING: The technique of mineral extraction where a variety of chemical solutions are used to extract minerals which are soluble within those liquids. This technique may be used to extract minerals from abandoned tailings, crushed ores and in-place ores.

LEASABLE MINERALS: Minerals such as coal, oil shale, oil and gas, phosphate, potash, sodium, geothermal resources and all other minerals that may be acquired under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: The description of a particular parcel of land according to the official plat of its cadastral survey, including township, range and section numbers.

LOCATABLE MINERALS: Any valuable mineral that is not salable or leasable, including gold, silver, copper, tungsten, uranium, etc.

LODE MINING: Extraction of minerals from deposits which are still in place within the confines of the surrounding country rock.

MAJOR LAND RESOURCE AREAS (MLRAs): Geographic areas having similar topography, climate, soils and vegetation. For example, MLRA 30-2 is characterized as having all hyperthermic soils with less than eight inches of annual precipitation. All other MLRAs are characterized as having thermic soils with greater than eight inches of yearly precipitation.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (MFP): A planning decision document prepared before the effective date of the regulations implementing the land use planning provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

MANAGEMENT SITUATION ANALYSIS (MSA): A step in the BLM planning process that identifies existing management, physical resources and opportunities to meet the needs, concerns and issues identified through resource management planning. The MSA results in a reference document, which is kept in the resource area office. The MSA document is open for public inspection but is not distributed to the public.

METALLIC MINERALS: Those minerals whose native form is metallic or whose principal products after refinement are metallic.

MINERAL ENTRY: The location of mining claims by an individual to protect his right to a valuable mineral.

MINERAL ESTATE: Mineral or subsurface ownership.

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MINERALIZATION: The processes taking place in the earth's crust resulting in the formation of valuable minerals or ore bodies; the occurrence of potentially valuable minerals.

MINERAL MATERIAL DISPOSAL: Disposal of sand, building and decorative stone, gravel, pumice, clay and other mineral materials and petrified wood through permit or contract for sale or free use.

MINERAL WITHDRAWAL: Closure of land to mining laws, including sales, leasing and location, subject to valid existing rights.

MINING PLAN OF OPERATION (MPO): A plan for mining exploration and development that an operator must submit to the BLM for approval when more than five acres a year will be disturbed or when an operator plans to work in an area of critical environmental concern, wilderness study area or wilderness. A mining plan of operation must document in detail all actions the operator plans to take from exploration through reclamation and present all information needed for preparing a National Environmental Policy Act document.

MITIGATING MEASURES: Methods used (often included as stipulations or special conditions attached to a lease) to reduce the significance of or eliminate an anticipated environmental impact.

MITIGATION: The lessening of a potential adverse effect by applying appropriate protection measures, the recovery of cultural resource data or other measures.

MONITORING: The orderly collection and analysis of data to evaluate progress in meeting resource management objectives. Monitoring may also include: (1) the collection of data to evaluate progress in complying with laws, regulations, policies, executive orders and management decisions and (2) the collection of data and observation of progress toward plan objectives, the accuracy of impact analysis and the effectiveness of mitigation measures; these are also of particular interest in terms of RMP monitoring activities.

MOTORIZED TRAVEL: Travel in any motorized vehicle for recreation purposes; includes driving or riding in off-highway areas (OHV travel).

MOUNTAIN ISLANDS: Isolated mountain ranges where islands of habitat are surrounded by a sea of desert or grassland. Mountain islands are typically separated from similar communities on other mountains by thousands of feet of elevation and radically different climatic conditions. Most mountain island plants and animals, especially the smaller ones, are descended from ancestors isolated since the last ice age, thousands of years ago.

MOVEMENT CORRIDORS: Lands needed for maintaining or reconnecting natural habitat islands to facilitate traditional movement, migration, genetic interchange and population expansion of native wildlife species.

MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT: Management of public lands and their resources so that they are used in the combination best meeting the present and future needs of the American

people. Relative resource values are considered, not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest potential economic return or the greatest unit output.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA): It establishes policy, sets goals and provides means to ensure that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and actions are taken.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT: The primary federal law providing for the protection and preservation of cultural resources. Making it a national policy to preserve cultural heritage, the National Historic Preservation Act established the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and State Historic Preservation Officers.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: A list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture maintained by the Secretary of the Interior; expanded as authorized by Section 2(b) of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 U.S.C. 462) and Section 101(a)(1)(A) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM: Established by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 to protect rivers and their immediate environments that have outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural and other similar values and are preserved in free-flowing conditions, this system provides for the designation of three types of rivers: (1) *recreation* — rivers or sections of rivers readily accessible by road or railroad that may have some development along their shorelines and may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past, (2) *scenic* — rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads and (3) *wild* — rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trails, with essentially primitive watersheds or shorelines and unpolluted waters.

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM: A system composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as wilderness areas. These areas shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people; management actions will preserve wilderness values for future use and enjoyment.

NATURAL AREA: Land managed for retention of its typical or unusual plant or animal types, associations or other biotic phenomena or its outstanding scenic, geologic, soil or aquatic features or processes.

NATURAL HAZARD: A natural characteristic of land or water resources or areas that constitutes conditions significantly dangerous, or potentially significantly dangerous, to human life or property or would be significantly dangerous to life or the safety of property if development or other activity were permitted. Such a hazard may be either existing or considered likely to occur in the future.

NAVIGABLE WASH: A wash or arroya which is wide enough for a vehicle to pass through without damage to vegetation or bank soils and generally having a sandy stream bed.

NONUSE: Current authorized grazing use in animal unit months that is not used during a given time period. Nonuse is applied for and authorized on an annual basis.

NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI): A notice submitted to the BLM by a geophysical exploration company outlining a proposed oil and gas exploration program.

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (OHV) DESIGNATIONS:

Open: Designated areas and trails where off-highway vehicles may be operated (subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343).

Limited: Designated areas and trails where the use of off-highway vehicles is subject to restrictions, such as limiting the number or type of vehicles allowed, dates and times of use (seasonal restrictions), limiting use to existing roads and trails or limiting use to designated roads and trails. Combinations of restrictions are possible, such as limiting use to certain types of vehicles during certain times of the year.

Closed: Designated areas, roads and trails where the use of off-highway vehicles is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use of vehicles is allowed.

OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION FACILITIES: All those facility structures and equipment associated with the surface collection, storage or processing of oil and gas.

OPTIMUM POTENTIAL: Relates to managing for the optimum or best number of animals grazing an area of habitat, which allows all habitat conditions to improve and/or be maintained. Habitat conditions include seral stage, plant density, species composition, soil stability, water quality and health of other animals also using the land.

PALATABILITY: The relish with which a particular species or plant part is consumed by an animal.

PARTICULATE MATTER: Any material, except water, in a chemically uncombined form that is or has been airborne and exists as a liquid or solid at standard temperature and pressure: minute particles of coal dust, flying ash and oxides temporarily suspended in the atmosphere.

PASTURE: As used in this document, a subdivision of a grazing allotment.

PATENT: A government instrument (or deed) that conveys legal title for public lands to an individual or another government entity.

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT): Payments to local or state governments based on ownership of federal land and not directly dependent on production of outputs or receipt sharing.

PERMEABILITY (Soil): The ease with which gases or liquids penetrate or pass through soil.

PHENOLOGICAL OR PHENOLOGY: Relating to stages of growth and development in the life cycle of plants.

PICTOGRAPH: Prehistoric rock art, either drawn or painted onto a stone surface or pecked into such a surface.

PLACER MINING: That form of mining in which the surficial detritus (surface soil) is washed for gold or other valuable minerals (Dictionary of Geologic Terms, Anchor Press, 1979).

PLANNING CRITERIA: The standards of rules and other factors developed by the manager and inter-disciplinary team for their use in forming judgments about decision making, analysis, and data collection during planning.

PLANT VIGOR: The relative well-being and health of a plant as reflected by its ability to manufacture sufficient food for growth and maintenance.

POT HUNTING: Illegal collection of artifacts, either from the land surface or by digging into an archaeological site.

PREFERRED: That plan alternative, in the environmental assessment or impact statement, which management has initially selected as offering the most acceptable resolution of the planning issues and management concerns.

PRIMITIVE RECREATION: Nonmotorized and undeveloped types of outdoor recreation activities.

PRIORITY WILDLIFE SPECIES: Federally listed threatened and endangered species and high profile candidate species; state-listed species which serve as environmental barometers for habitat quality as well as other species; big game species of particularly high economic, ecological and recreational value.

PROPER FUNCTIONING RIPARIAN CONDITION: One which maintains a stable flow regime, can absorb and dissipate energy of floodwaters, has a stable vegetative cover of all ages of plants (representing all species appropriate for the area), filters out sediment from the water, improves water quality and provides food, water, shade and cover for wildlife.

PROPER USE: (1) A degree of utilization of current year's growth which, if continued, would achieve the management objectives and maintain or improve the long-term productivity of the site or (2) the percentage a plant is utilized when the rangeland as a whole is properly utilized. Proper use varies with time and systems of grazing. Proper use is synonymous with proper utilization.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: Part of the BLM's planning system that provides the opportunity for citizens as individuals or groups to express local, regional and national perspectives and concerns in the rulemaking, decision-making, inventory and planning processes for public land. This includes public meetings, hearings or advisory boards or panels that may review resource management proposals and offer suggestions or criticisms for the various alternatives considered.

PUBLIC RANGELANDS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1978: A federal law that sought to improve rangeland conditions on the public lands. Among its provisions, the Public Rangelands Improvement Act (1) required the continuing inventory and monitoring of rangeland conditions, (2) specified that allotment management plans be developed "in careful and considered consultation, cooperation and coordination with lessees, permittees and landowners involved" and (3) set a new grazing fee formula based on a combination of fair market value, beef prices and production costs.

GLOSSARY

RANGE CONDITION: The current productivity of rangeland relative to what the rangeland is naturally capable of producing.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT: An authorized activity or program on or relating to rangelands which is designed to improve production of forage, change vegetation composition, control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions and provide habitat for livestock, wild horses and burros and wildlife. The term includes, but is not limited to, structures, treatment projects and use of mechanical means to accomplish the desired results.

RANGELAND: A kind of land that supports vegetation useful for grazing or browsing, on which routine management of that vegetation is through manipulation of grazing rather than cultural practices. Rangeland includes natural grasslands, marshes, riparian zones and wet meadows. Rangeland includes lands revegetated naturally or artificially to provide a plant cover which is managed like native vegetation.

RANGE SITE: See ecological site.

RANGE TREND: The direction of change in range trend.

RECORD OF DECISION: A required document that concisely reports the decision reached on an action examined through the National Environmental Policy Act process in an environmental impact statement.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (RMA): An area requiring explicit recreation management to achieve the BLM's recreation objectives and to provide specific recreation opportunities. Special management areas are identified in the Resource Management Plan, which also defines the management objectives for the area. The BLM's recreation investments are concentrated in these areas.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS): A conceptual framework for inventory, planning and management of recreation resources.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITY: Those outdoor recreational activities which offer satisfaction in a particular physical, social and management setting in the EIS area. These activities are primarily hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, photography, boating and camping.

REHABILITATION: Restoration of damaged or lost environment as nearly as possible to its original state.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA (RNA): A physical or biological unit in which current natural conditions are maintained as much as possible. In a research natural area, activities such as livestock grazing and vegetation manipulation are prohibited unless they replace natural process and contribute to an area's protection and preservation, and recreation activities such as camping and gathering plants are discouraged.

RESOURCE AREA: An administrative subdivision of a BLM district.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP): A written land use plan that outlines the BLM's decisions and strategies for management of the resources in a particular area, replacing the management framework plan in the BLM's planning system.

REST-ROTATION GRAZING SYSTEM: A grazing plan providing for systematic and sequential grazing by livestock and resting from livestock use on a range area to provide for production of livestock while maintaining or improving the vegetation and soil fertility.

RIGHT-OF-WAY (ROW): The legal right for use, occupancy or access across land or water areas for a specified purpose or purposes. Also, the lands covered by such a right.

RIGHT-OF-WAY CORRIDOR: The designation of an existing group of rights-of-way capable of accommodating one or more compatible rights-of-way of like kind. Such a corridor contains only public land.

RIPARIAN HABITAT (Areas): Lands directly influenced by permanent water and having visible characteristics, e.g., vegetation, reflective of the presence of permanent water, i.e., surface and/or subsurface.

SALABLE MINERALS: Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumicite and clay that may be acquired under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

SALINE SOIL: Soil containing soluble salts in an amount that impairs growth of plants. A saline soil does not contain excess exchangeable sodium.

SALINITY: A measure of total dissolved solids including all inorganic material in solution, whether ionized or not.

SATISFACTORY WATERSHED CONDITION: A qualitative term relating to the extent of sheet, rill or gully erosion which has taken place within a watershed. This assessment or determination is based on professional judgment.

SCENIC CORRIDOR: The area encompassing the foreground-middleground zone along roadways.

SCENIC QUALITY: The visual aesthetics of an area based on key factors of landforms, vegetation, color, water, influence of adjacent scenery, scarcity and amount of cultural modification. It indicates the visual quality of an area relative to other scenery in the region. BLM ratings are A = exceptional/extraordinary, B = moderate and C = low/common.

SCOPING PROCESS: An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. Scoping may involve public meetings, field interviews with representatives of agencies and interest groups, discussions with resource specialists and managers, written comments in response to news releases, direct mailings and articles about the proposed action and scoping meetings.

SEASON OF USE: The time of livestock grazing on a range area.

SEDIMENT: Soil or mineral material transported by water and deposited in streams or other bodies of water.

SEGREGATION: Any action to allow an application (exchange) that suspends the operation of the general public land laws; to separate, set apart or remove lands from the jurisdiction of part or all of the public land minerals laws.

SEMPRIMITIVE MOTORIZED RECREATION: Those recreation opportunities available in backcountry areas with natural settings and having little or no development, where visitor use is relatively low and few visitor controls are apparent and in which travel by motorized vehicle is permitted.

SEMPRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED RECREATION: Areas similarly described under semprimitive motorized recreation, but where vehicle use is not permitted.

SENSITIVE SOILS: Soils that are erodible, have a relatively high content of clay and silt and are slightly to moderately saline.

SENSITIVE SPECIES (Plants and Animals): Species occurring on public lands and requiring special management attention to protect it and to prevent irreparable damage to the important resources or other natural systems or processes on which it depends. The sensitive list is made up of species listed in category 3C in the Federal Register, Vol. 50 No. 188, September 27, 1985, page 39526.

SERIAL STAGE: A rating applied to an area of land which is indicative of the present plant species composition and density in relation to its potential natural (climax) community. It is an expression of the relative degree (or percent) to which the kind, proportion and amount of plants in a community resemble the climax community. Air-dry weight is the unit of measure used in this comparison. The serial stages and the percent by which they resemble climax are:

Early seral	0 to 25 percent
Mid seral	26 to 50 percent
Late seral	51 to 75 percent
Potential natural community	76 to 100 percent

SHRUB: A plant that has a persistent woody stem, a relatively low growth habitat and generally produces several basal shoots instead of a single trunk.

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (SRMA): An area requiring explicit recreation management to achieve the BLM's recreation objectives and to provide specific recreation opportunities. SRMAs are listed in resource management plans, which also define SRMA management objectives. The BLM's recreation investments are concentrated in SRMAs.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES: Wildlife and plant species either federally listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened, state-listed or BLM-determined priority species.

SPLIT ESTATE: The surface estate and the mineral estate of a parcel of land belong to different owners.

STABILIZATION (Cultural): Protective techniques usually applied to structures and ruins to keep them in their existing condition, prevent further deterioration and provide structural safety without significant rebuilding.

STATE INDEMNITY SELECTION: Lands owed to the state to replace land that the state would have received as a term of statehood but did not because the lands were already appropriated under the public land laws or were within adjacent states.

STIPULATION: A requirement, usually dealing with protection of the environment, that is made a part of a lease, grant or other authorizing document.

STRATEGIC MINERALS: Minerals essential to the national defense, for the supply of which the United States is wholly or in part dependent upon sources outside its continental limits and for which strict measures are needed to control conservation and distribution.

SUBSURFACE MINERALS: Minerals found below the earth's surface, including oil and gas.

SUSTAINED YIELD: Achieving and maintaining a permanently high level of annual or regular-period production of renewable land resources without impairing the productivity of the land and its environmental values.

THREATENED SPECIES: Any plant or animal species that is likely to become an endangered species throughout all or a significant portion of its range, as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

TOPOGRAPHY: The relief and contour of the land, especially when taken collectively, as over a region or large area.

TRAIL: As related to off-highway vehicle designations, a single track route designated and constructed for vehicle use; does not include game trails, cow trails, etc.

TREND: The direction of change in range condition (ecological status or resource value ratings) observed over time.

TRESPASS: The use of public land without proper authority, resulting either from a willful or negligent act.

UNGULATE: A hoofed mammal, i.e., cattle, horses, burros, bighorn sheep, deer.

UNSATISFACTORY WATERSHED CONDITION: A qualitative term relating to the extent of sheet, rill, or gully erosion which has taken place within a watershed. This assessment or determination is based on professional judgment.

UTILIZATION: The proportion or degree of current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by animals (including insects). May refer to either a single plant species, a group of species or the vegetation as a whole. Utilization is synonymous with use.

VEGETATION COVER: The proportion of ground surface under live aerial plants or the combined aerial parts of plants and mulch.

VEGETATION TYPE: A plant community with distinguishable characteristics.

VISITOR DAY: Twelve visitor hours which may be aggregated continuously, intermittently or simultaneously by one or more persons.

VISUAL ELEMENTS: The elements that determine how the character of a landscape is perceived. *Form:* the shapes of

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objects such as landforms or patterns in the landscape. *Line*: perceivable linear changes in contrast resulting from abrupt differences in form, color and texture. *Color*: the reflected light of different wavelengths that enables the eye to differentiate otherwise identical objects. *Texture*: the visual result of variation in the surface of an object.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM) CLASSES:

Classification containing specific objectives for maintaining or enhancing visual resources, including the amount of acceptable change to the existing landscape to meet established visual goals.

Class I - (Preservation) Provides for natural, ecological changes only. This class includes wilderness areas, some natural areas, some wild and scenic rivers and other similar sites where landscape modification should be restricted.

Class II - (Retention of the landscape character) Includes areas where changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color or texture), caused by management activities, should not be evident in the characteristic landscape.

Class III - (Partial retention of the landscape character) Includes areas where changes in the basic elements caused by management activities may be evident in the characteristic landscape. The changes, however, should remain subordinate to the existing landscape character.

Class IV - (Modification of the landscape character) Includes areas where changes may subordinate the original composition and character. They should, however, reflect what could be a natural occurrence in the characteristic landscape.

WASH: A depression or channel of an intermittent stream.

WATERSHED: All land and water within the confines of a drainage divide.



WETLANDS: Lands including swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas such as wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats and natural ponds.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT: Federal law that instituted a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to preserve in free-flowing condition selected rivers that have outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic and cultural values.

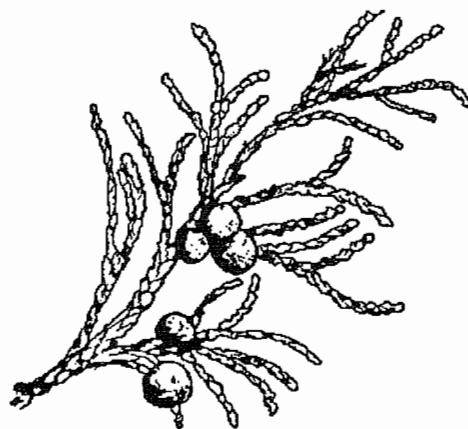
WILDERNESS AREA: An area officially designated as wilderness by Congress. Wilderness areas will be managed to preserve wilderness characteristics and shall be devoted to the public purposes of conservation and recreational, scenic, scientific, educational and historical uses.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT POLICY: The BLM policy that governs administration of public lands designated as wilderness areas by Congress. It is based on the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act requires a wilderness area to be a roadless area or island that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics as described in Section 603 of FLPMA and in Section 1(c) of the Wilderness Act.

WILDLIFE: All species of mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles found in a wild state.

WILDLIFE HABITAT: All elements of a wild animal's environment necessary for completion of its life cycle, including food, cover, water and living space.

WITHDRAWAL: Withholding an area of federal land from settlement, sale, location or entry under some or all of the general land laws in order to maintain other public values in the area or reserving the area for a particular public purpose or program; transferring jurisdiction over an area of federal lands from one department, bureau or agency to another department, bureau or agency.



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Bureau of Land Management



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Form 1542-2
(January 1987)

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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